# Music and theatrethe German Tribune in Germany

As early as 1882 musicians in Berlin founded a Philharmonic Orchestra, and from 1960 to 1963 the unique "Philharmonie" at the Kemperplatz in Berlin was built. 2,200 terraced seats with the podium in the centre. A place for great conductors, for great concerts. It shows

that Germany has castles and palaces, cities and industry but also unusual temples of the arts. Other examples are the theatre set on a monumental flight of outdoor stairs in the medieval town of Schwäbisch-Hall; the Baroque garden theatre in

grand and elegant music fe

Hanover-Herrenhausen: their theatre in the palace of School gen near Mannheim, foundati 1749, and the Munich Opera Bavarian National Theatre:hi 1811, burnt down later and reve its full splendour in 1963. Ada

National-Oper, Munich

Philharmonie, Berlin

Beethovenstresse 69, D-6000 Fran

# Growing pressure over

missile issue

The official position in Bonn is still that Moscow will soon start negotiain state and the world with washington about the tartion of medium-range missiles in the tartion would recognise both parts of the world medium-range with the world with the world medium-range with the world with th he Nato modernisation decision as the basis for negotiation.

However, behing the scenes there is meal agreement — from Chancellor mut Schmidt to Egon Bahr - that Nato deadline, the end of 1983, is

newhat short. This is why left-wing Social Demois ale beginning to press for action. he Baden-Württemberg Land executive said that it wants the SPD party ence in Munich at the beginning next year to examine how seriously Americans are taking the premises he modernisation decision.

hington is aware of this pressure West Germany and has replied with teneral accusation that pacifist and

#### IN THIS ISSUE

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athwork of different groups new terror wave, say police

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HNOLOGY mini-computer is the workhorse

EOUTDOORS untaineering not just matter of climbing

Draw keeps race open soccar championship

dalist tendencies are at work in thi Germany and in Europe and that

the war of words that the Reagan ministration declared on Moscow after coming to power is thus ming to spread to the Nato allies, accusations of unreliability and disfally in the air.

The reason for these increasing differof opinion within Nato and be-Washington and Bonn are a German misapprehension about the of American policy and the this belief that West German and European policies can and must If not force, the Reagan adminis-

tration to continue unconditionally de-

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

The Americans have replied by saying that they no longer want to pursue detente in the old style. In reply to the argument that they are alming to achieve military hegemony, they argue that they want to be an equal super power, not the second most powerful country.

Only when they have achieved this equality, they argue, is there any point in negotiating with the Soviets about arms control and the reduction of medium-range weapons in Europe.

Until then, they say, they will keep in touch with Moscow. But this is course not the same as the intensive negotiations the Europeans would like to see.

The principle of connection is also seen differently in the USA. This principle requires that the Soviet Union make concessions, and this is something that it does not normally do voluntarily.

President Reagan has already said that the prospects for a summit meeting between himself and Brezhnev would be helped if there were some Soviet concessions in Afghanistan.

Possibly the Americans wish to wait first and see how much patience the Soviets show with Poland before they start negotiating seriously about medium-range weapons. Finally the Americans wonder why the Western Europeans tolerated the Russian refusal to negotiate on medium-range weapons so long and so patiently. However, as soon as Washington hesitates, it comes under attack from its European allies, the Americans complain.



Bonn Defence Minister Hans Apel (right) telks with his American counterpart, Caspar einberger, in Washington.

When one examines all these questions and counter-questions, it becomes clear that the Nato double decision is in danger. Desirable though it would be to open negotiations immediately to prevent an arms race, the deadline Nato set is beginning to look short, because Moscow has refused for so long.

Nonetheless, negotiations - even though they will in all probability lead nowhere - are of vital importance for the alliance: without East-West talks, the "tough part" of the modernisation would be very difficult to implement: there would be a massive wave of protest in West Germany and other Western European countries. And this would not be in Washington's interest.

Rudolph Bernhard (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 26 March 1981)



Meeting at the top

European heads of government, heads of state, and foreign ministers in Meastricht last month for the summit meeting. See page 2. Alle and the summit (Photos.dps)

Apel puts his viewpoints

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across

#### ALLGEMEINE

Bonn Defence Minister Hans Apel has found that Caspar Weinberger is a good listener. This may surprise some.

The US Defence Secretary blotted his copybook recently by insistently making references to the neutron bomb - much to the annoyance of his colleague, Mr

Herr Apel has now made some corrections to the American's image of German defence policies. After these talks, the Pentagon leadership is now more aware of how military matters have to be presented to the population and how Bonn has regularly increased its cannual contribution to Nato.

Apel's arguments were, in his own words and in the American's words, listened to without objections. Even more, great satisfaction was expressed.

This does not however mean that all problems; between the two countries have been completely cleared up. The best example of a continuing source of possible disagreement is the Nato modemisation decision, which was to be coupled with an offer of negotiations to the Soviet Union.

US special envoy Eagleburger, who will lead Nato discussions on preparations for US Soviet talks in Brussels does not believe that serious negotiations with the Soviet Union will begin



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par

# Bonn looks again at EEC policies as summit talks bog down

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The European Community summit in Massiricht only seemed to end in deadlock. Behind the smoke raised by the United Kingdom's inconsiderate behavlour in the fisheries dispute, it became clear that the Chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher are changing the direction of their EEC policy.

They believe that the attempt to bring the European allies together by means of the meticulous detailed work of the Brussels Council of Ministers has failed.

They cannot and do not wish to abandon this attempt, but they are no longer prepared to beat their heads against a brick wall for the sake of it. And they are even more determined not to sink more West German money into

In Bonn, agreements within the framework of the Rome Treaties will no longer be regarded as the centre of Bonn EEC

West Germany's main interest as an EEC member is in cooperation in foreign policy within the organisation.

This change of heart means that Bonn is following the example of its two most important partners, the United Kingdom and France, who have always regarded what is called "European unification policy" only as a kind of inter-



national financial balancing-out process and a provider of sales guarantees for surplus agricultural production.

Neither the Chancellor nor the Foreign Minister have ever been fanatical EEC supporters, and this is truer of Schmidt and many Social Democrats than Genscher and the FDP.

But, unlike the other big guns in the Council of Ministers, they were always prepared to make further concessions wen when there was a strong whiff of horse-trading. This is now over.

Helmut Schmidt has returned from Maastricht like a defeated man. The "Iron Chancellor", as the British press calls him, avoided confrontation with the Iron Lady in Maastricht.

Schmidt again gave the impression in Maastricht that he is resigned and bemused. But his alleged cowardice in the face of the enemy was purely tactical. If Schmidt had fought the battle and won the day for German fisherman, the price he would have had to pay for this victory later would have been high indeed.

It would have meant that West Germany would not have been able to exert much pressure over steel and agricultural policy, both of which are far more important to this country.

Schmidt made it quite clear to the in-ternational press at Maastricht that the Bonn government is disappointed with the Council of Ministers and that Bonn concessions in Brussels have not been

This means that Bonn can, with a clear conscience, go ahead and prove that it can be every bit as pig-headed in the defence of its own vital interests as London and Paris always have been.

The Bonn government can now show unwonted determination over steel.

Schmidt gave an intimation of tough talking to come at Maastricht. Bonn is going to impose a whole series of vetos in agricultural policy to prevent the EEC from taking more money out of the taxpayer's packet.

Agriculture Minister Ertl is going to have to block a whole series of proposals in the coming sessions of the Council of Ministers, even if he has to, do so alone. Otherwise it will not be possible to uphold the principle of not giving the EEC any extra money.

From this point of view, the Gar HOME AFFAIRS fishermen can be regarded as the victims of "good faith" policies in

There will be no "good faith" he future and the fisherles row ob provided a welcome scenario for me ing to German public opinion when

Council of Ministers.

However, trust will continue by the essence in the European Conty, especially when it comes to reting the Community's interest dealing with the rest of the work particularly the United States.

This common approach presquent that the heads of government and foreign ministers cultivate good M relations between their state. means that no Bonn government whatever party would risk during relations with France or the light Kingdom because of the row h

Hence the Chancellor's refusal battle with Margaret Thatcher, It was a retreat but the logical consequent the decision to shift the empha

One cannot sit by the fireside about aid for Poland and European in discussions with the American arms-control policies if, only hours previously, one has inflicted the lection day on 22 March was a tentially dangerous defeat on a programmer for Hesse's Social state over fishing quotas.

interest in the unity of Nato, cannot like the Minister Holger Börner ford this luxury. Winfried Mines what every reason to worry about the (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 March likes. The autumn of 1982 will see his

merats. Though any party can lose The West Germans, with their pers, a defeat of this magnitude is un-

O/FDP coalition being weighed by

The Soviet Union, with its extended the still has no idea economic difficulties, has excelled to stop the disastrous trend in time sons for reducing its over-using to state elections. To make matters Instead, it is making feveral the cannot be certain that the libthis time in a new field, in which is will enter another coalition with West has not even begun to the social Democrats — especially in gain an unattainable lead. In this prof the fact that in Frankfurt they tion the West either has to modern at want to know about such a part-

The East-West conflict is exhibited that indicate an enormous indication of environment conscious. Attempting to flee this reality with a long time, appear to succeed by the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand a long time, appear to succeed by the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand and the soviet Union would demand that the debtor work is fights the government's inconstitute — and then the debtor work is energy policy tooth and nail and longer have the option of fleeing to the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand in it fights the government's inconstitute — and then the debtor work is energy policy tooth and nail and longer have the option of fleeing to the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand a long time, appear to succeed by the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand a long time, appear to succeed by the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand a long time, appear to succeed by the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand at it fights the government's inconstitution.

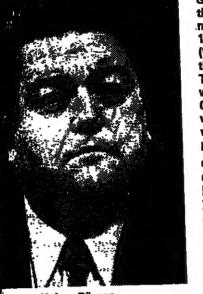
I shall the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand at it fights the government's inconstitution.

I shall the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand at it fights the government's inconstitution.

I shall the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the success of the ma. Whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the max whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the max whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the max whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the max whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the max whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the max whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the max whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the max whenever the public takes a stand at our shall the



# Performance of Greens highlights Hesse municipal elections



(Photos: Marlanne von der Lancken,

7: "The policy of detente gave Europe's to a coalition in 1982 with a period of peace in the sevenite with that is tumbling from crisis to criperiod of peace in the sevenite with that is tumbling from crisis to criperiod of peace in the sevenite with that is tumbling from crisis to criperiod of peace in the sevenite with that is tumbling from crisis to criperiod. This is the world view taken as test balloons. But there can destroy". This is the world view the deabt that the general political sleepy citizen who snuggles up to the deabt that the general political the blankets on the first floor of its last has contributed to the defeat of while the foundations of the how the snumber of local and regional My should the liberals commit them-

The true winners of the Hesse municipal and district elections on 22 March were the Greens (environmentalists). Their biggest polls were made in the environmentally threatened Rhine-Main region, though they also made a good showing in central and northern Hesse. The SPD took 44.8 per cent of the poll, compared with 44.6 per cent in 1977; the CDU dropped to 39.8 per cent from 42.4 per cent; the independent groups (Wählergemeinschaften) increased their share to 7.5 per cent from 7.2 per cent; and the FDP improved from 4.8 per cent to 5.4 per cent, The Greens won 1.8 per cent. The CDU held Frankfurt, with an Increased vote. The Greens and other groupings with whom they coalesced will now be represented in the City Councils of Frankfurt, Offenbach, Kassel and Darmstadt. They will not be represented in Wiesbaden. The varying extent of their successes is taken as an indication that some of the municipal voters acted in protest. The further removed a town was from an airport or a nuclear power plant, the fewer the votes that votes went to the Greens.

oriented. They favour the use of nuclear energy without ifs and buts and are proindustry while at the same time being less radical in their environment concepts. As a result, the SPD is the first to be hit by the electorate whenever citizens' initiatives become active and demonstrators take to the streets.

There is no way out of this dilemma and the 1982 state elections in Hesse are bound to show this to the detriment of Holger Börner.

This is why prominent Social Democrats now speak of the necessity to engage in a major dialogue with the Greens and the younger generation as a whole. But this is only a repetition of old slogans that have never been followed up by deeds.

The new SPD manager Peter Glotz, whose reactions are usually extremely sensitive and who has had ample experience in discussions with young citizens, sees this shortcoming and has made it amply clear to his fellow party members who cannot exactly boast of having a nose for current trends.

But is has always been like this: only when dissatisfaction leads to drastic election losses do politicians show a willingness to engage in a dialogue.

The question now is whether Holger Börner, in what was once a Social

So far as the controversial projects are concerned, he has long committed himself. Nor can he retreat out of consideration for his liberal coalition partner. So what good is it to approach the sceptical young generation with a friendly smile?

To make matters worse, nothing can prevent Frankfurt's CDU Mayor Walter Wallmann's municipal lustre from affecting Hesse state politics so that even the middle-of-the road voter who is wary of Alfred Dregger's rightist views will find the CDU more palatable.

In any event, the Hesse CDU will soon have to withdraw its chairman, Alfred Dregger, from circulation. Despite his attempts at moderation, he cannot deny his right wing background - a concept that is no longer in

The recent CDU congress in Mannheim clearly showed that Dregger is not the man for whom anybody would predict a great political future.

But Börner is not the only one to be labouring under the municipal defeat. Berlin's Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel is also likely to be upset by the dramatic success of the Greens in Hesse - even if nuclear energy and runways are no issue in Berlin. There is no getting away

from the fact that the Greens and similar groupings are on the march in Berlin

Unless polls are entirely wrong, they will be represented in Berlin's Assembly after the May election.

It is also quite obvious where there votes will come from: the parties now in

Depending on the success of the Greens in Berlin, the FDP in that city could suffer the same fate as in Frank-

furt and be ousted from the Assembly. And even Vogel, whose qualities even the CDU does not deny, is unlikely to be able to take the SPD sufficiently out of the doldrums to become indispensable as a coalition partner.

This being so, everything is still open in Berlin though one thing is becoming increasingly unlikely unless a minor miracle happens: a new edition of the SPD-FDP coalition.

And a CDU Berlin mayor could be more traumatic to the Bonn coalition than all the internal disputes within the SPD. It is this that has added most to the bleak mood in the chancellery and the SPD head office after the Hesse Helmut Bauer

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 March 1981)

# run the risk of becoming the

crumbling beneath him.

"The Reagan government is refusing to implement the Sait II agreement signed by the Carter administration. It was therefore not honouring agreements and thus diminishing Soviet willingness to negotiate on medium-range missiles".

medium-range weapons arsenal by the an agreement if that agreement has Soviet Union was also confrontation - a come into force. And the Salt II agreebuild-up which the West long did noth- ment has not come into force. It has ing to counter - much to the annoy- not been through all the stages of US legislation.

6: "The arms burden should be reduced, This is wrong. The American govern- not increased". Of course it should, but ment is not trying to duck its obligation it takes two to do so we the East and the

# Survey puts Berlin CDU well out in front



Richard von Weizsäcker policy for years and that this is now shaking the very foundations of democracy has made all major political parties concentrate on this one subject.

Von Welzsäcker promised no patent

remedy, but he said that, should he be elected, he would steer a new and unequivocal course: Not only houses but the law as well must be revamped.

The Weizsäcker team wants to make individual decisions on every disputed house on the spot - a decision whether to tear down or rehabilitate that would remove uncertainty piece by piece.

In view of the more than 800 untenanted houses, this is an enormous

The Berlin CDU is aware of the eff such a campaign statement because the present legal uncertainty is what is troubling the city.

The Free Democrats and their Social Democratic coalition partners under Hans-Jochen Vogel are clearly on the defensive - both politically and in their dispute with the squatters. The CDU, on the other hand, has a tailwind. Turbulence could, however, come from the alternative groupings if the electorate makes them the element that tips the scales. Otto Ehlers

(Nordwest Zeltung, 23 March 1981)

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rman objections to the Nato decision to modernise its medium-range nuclear missile arsenal are growing louder. And the number of politicians who want conditions attached to any stationing of missiles in Germany is on the in-

Both groups are using arguments that contain errors. Here are some of the worst: one has it that "only the Americans are interested in medium-range missiles. The Europeans only accepted them to please the Americans.

This simply amogantly disregards some known facts: for years the Soviet Union has been building up on its soil a medium-range weapons potential with which it could one day put pressure on West Europe.

Western Europe has no equivalent weapons, even though the Soviet Union claims that it does; in the shape of the nuclear bombers on American aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and of the F-111 bombers. Medium-range missiles are irrelevant for American defence: Soviet medium-range missiles do not reach the American continent. It is therefore in the interest of Western Europe that this missile gap should be closed.

#### Apel's views

Continued from page 1

this year. This does not square with the European idea, which is to get negotiations going as soon as possible.

So it remains to be seen whether the US government has, in fact, learnt the lessons from consultations with its allies and whether it takes the urgent proposals put to it by Apel and others seriously Emil Bölte

Ough. Smil Boile
(Wastdeutsche Allgemeine, 26 March 1981)

# Anti-missile lobbies using doubtful arguments'

goes like this: "America does not want ity with the Soviet Union but superiority". Why? The Soviet Union is equal with the United States in terms of strategic or long-range nuclear missiles. In the conventional field, the Soviet Union maintains its grotesque superiority. Up to now, only the Soviet Union has medlum-range nuclear weapons. The ending of this monopoly would be a step to restoring the balance between East and West.

Another argument that contains errors

3: "America is pursuing confrontation policies under Resgan's leadership and the installation of medium-range weapons is part of this". There has been confrontation between East and West since the end of the Second World War.

In the seventies, the Soviet Union pressed forward and the United States either stood by and did nothing or retreated; in Indochina and Angola, Bthlopla and Afghanistan. The build-up of the ance of Chancellor Schmidt.

4: "The Americans' were attempting to avoid negotiations with the Soviet Union about medium-range weapons. This was a violation of one half of the Nato modernisation but also negotiations with the Soviet Union with the aim of making this modernisation superfluous".

tions: But it does not want to become " West" i alice the learning with the classiff



entangled in negotiations which would block modernisation with the result that Soviet medium-range superiority would go on increasing and become permanent. It is precisely such a Western selfblockade that those political forces who are pressing and even threatening the United States are bringing about.

The danger for Europe is not modernisation without negotiations but endiess regotiations without modernisation.

A party can only be said to dishonour

The American Congress is not likely to vote for the agreement as it stands at present. So there will have to be new negotiations with Moscow. The United States is prepared in principle to negoti-

#### fter so many frustrating years in the opposition, the Berlin CDU now feels confident of winning the election on May 10.

The standing ovation that accompanied the election of the CDU's top candidate, Richard von Weizsäcker, as his party's Berlin chairman was a mark of self confidence and anticipated vic-

Just in time for the state party congress, the Berlin Christian Democrats released the results of a survey that showed them in the lead with 49 per cent of the popular vote, the SPD with 33 per cent, 7 per cent going to the FDP and 10 per cent to the alternative groupings. "Berlin wants political change," the CDU headed its campaign programme

that was passed on 21 March. Christian Democrats in the Lower Saxony State Assembly, who addressed the Berlin party congress, spoke of the May election as a signal for Bonn.

But the Berliners are too occupied with their own affairs to trouble themselves with the national effects of their election. There was to all intents and purposes

only one red-hot issue at the Berlin party congress: the squatters and their effect on law and order and, ultimately,

the state as a whole.
The realisation that the city has engaged in an entirely wrong housing

# Patchwork of different groups in new terror wave, say police

situation we dreamed of," former extraparliamentary opposition (APO) lawyer Horst Mahler recently told the leftist Italian journal Il Manifesto.

He was referring to the violence in connection with squatting and anti-nuc-

What he says agrees with the findings of Germany's security agencies, which have now for the first time disclosed their analyses of the situation. Their evaluation differs from that of Interior Minister Gerhart Baum who does not believe that a new wave of terrorism has

A high-ranking officer of the Bun-

Then our movement started back in deskriminalamt or Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BKA) recently put it this way: "The militant new groupings do not engage in individual terror, such as the Schleyer kidnapping and murder, but in collective terror directed against specific institutions."

The situation as seen by the security agoncies provides a picture full of gaps.

A BKA officer: "We're dealing with a patchwork of different groups and minigroups which now for the first time have something resembling a mass basis for their actions: numerous peaceful opponents of nuclear energy and squatters form a screen behind which the violent elements can hide from the police."

So far, there is no evidence of these

A single injudicious word could dry

It is surprising that modern industrial

spies who operate pretty much along the same lines as depicted in thrillers. There is, however, one difference: in fiction, the hero always wins. In teal life

(Nordwest Zeitung, 21 March 1981)

regional basis. The five persons who, according to the BKA, have been involved in repeated acts of violence on a national scale belong to different camps in So far as the anti-nukes and squatters

violent elements operating on a supra-

are concerned, the BKA distinguishes between three groups.

The first (some 85 per cent) are peaceful and earnest demonstrators against nuclear power and the housing shortage. The second (about 10 per cent) would

not commit acts of violence but con-The third, of some 5 per cent, sets out to commit violence from the very

The second and third groups consist of people who use nuclear power and the housing shortage as a pretext for action against our state and society.

Anti-nukes and the squatters are two separate movements though they overlap

The squatters also encompass followers of the old terrorist movement. Of the 1,300 squatters whose names have been established by the police since January 1980, 70 are part of the Red Army Fraction, the 2nd of June Movement and the Revolutionary Cells; in other words, the terror scene in general, says

Veteran terrorists of the Red Army Fraction are eager to get going again.

Some 50,000 to 60,000 people are estimated to be ready to go along with anti-nuclear actions. Here, the number

of violent elements is given a barnhe German Trades Union Federa-

2,000 and 3.000.

Though no official figures in the formula of principles in Düsseldorf.

Vists at about 20,000, of when west Germany is in an economic, tend towards violence. Most of the squatters are school and university students by the war. Up to now no party, indivitween 18 and 25.

tween 18 and 25.

They live on government subject of the situation.

ances, donations (for example in ances, donations) (for example in ances,

Since they reject any form design under the watchful and concerned pline, central control is unlikely at merely taken out a dusty old profuture as well. APO veteran Cohn-Bendit had the changes. They will soon be reconthe movement must inevitably be a new guerrilla force. and will probably remain there

ties, they will always be faced with the figure and unread for a good many tustion that tuation that must be termed "term's Perhaps the unions should be given.

The clearing of a house by the most credit for the fact that they have instantly triggers a chain of transmitted by telephone and it is prevented any improvement in the radio and a demonstration image stem by demanding more state in-results, resulting in broken step livement or some form of socialism of bank windows, Molotov cockish, thatever colour.

The material damage so far is that to the Basic Law as it is and to adiamentary democracy as it is - not

not act and if criminal actions p As the confident representatives of laprosecuted a vacuum for crime rest that the confident representatives of laprosecuted a vacuum for crime rest that they have demonstrated their Statements like these are the constituent to the welfare of society as the day among squatters: We have another to the welfare of society as the day among squatters: We have another readiness for open permit anybody to strip us of the bloque with all political groups. doms," or "We shall counter of Some conservative and liberal anti-

tion by the police with force." Citizens who reported breached and unloss in the DGB are paving the law to the police or expressed in any for the establishment of a trade-dignation in letters to newspaper into state and a planned economy.

hand, it is edited by:

Helmut Schmidt

Richard von Weizsäcker

# No change of course by trade unions

The Düsseldorf Congress showed that this is simply not true.

In their attempts over the decades to gain more influence in economic planning and decision-making through the co-determination laws, the unions are now, if anything, on the retreat.

Today their main practical concern is to maintain their position on the directorial and supervisory boards in the coal and steel industries.

Admittedly, they call in their programme of principles for the extension of the coal and steel industry co-determination model to other industries, but they do so more out of disappointment and for defensive tactical reasons than because they have any real hope of suc-

DGB leaders and officials are much too realistic to strike to defend, let alone

A proposal has been put to the Christian Democrats that the coal

and steel industry co-determination

(worker participation at board level)

model be retained by all companies it

The proposal was made by Professor

now applies to.

extend their co-determination model a a time when real wages are diminishing across the board.

The trade unions have in the past years proved themselves not only pillars of the community as a whole but also of the SPD/FDP coali-

They showed in Düsseldorf that they intended to remain pillars of the community, but there are question marks over their relations with the SPD/FDP

They are deeply dissatisfied with the Social Democrats' inability to overcome liberal opposition to social-democratic and trade-union policies.

And they are getting increasingly angry about high unemployment and accuse the government of failing to pursue long-term structural and economy-boost-

ing policies - which would mean increasing public spending.

Herr Vetter reminded Chancellor Schmidt that the young people of today were not only seeking their identity, they were also seeking jobs.

However, it does not look as if the trade unions will be putting all their might into the fight for full employment. But, given the tougher fight for redistribution of income, they will be throwing all their energy into wage ne-

In their new programme the trade unions have called for a ban on lockouts, which they describe as unconstitutional. They have also claimed the right to resistance if the constitution is violated. This could mean explosive situations in the event of labour disputes.

Chaotic and totalitarian ideas put forward by some union members were given the thumbs down. The trade unions have passed the test of loyalty to democracy, despite all criticisms.

However, the citizen also has the right to act. It would do the unions no harm at all to shake off some of their greyhaired lethargy and take more initiative.

Jens Gundlach (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 March 1981)

#### Freed spy was one of the luckier ones'

Tt's an old truism: spies live dangerous-Liv, and it is part of their occupational hazards that they might be arrested, charged, sentenced and ultimately serve

Stepping on a state's tocs usually gets harsh reaction and draconian punishment; and it is immaterial in such a case whether the spy has actually smuffled out important state secrets and passed them on or whether he has done no more than count the sandwiches in the safe of some minor government

Spies who operate in a democracy such as the Federal Republic of Germany have at least the comforting feeling that, should they be caught, they will be subjected to due process of law.

Not so with those who operate in totalitarian states. There they are given short shrift, and frequently not even their bodies are found.

Günter and Christel Guillaume are among the lucky ones. Having managed to penetrate the chancellery under Willy Brandt and having been apprehended later, they were given a fair trial.

changed against an unknown number of

that the swop was made for humanitarian reasons can only relate to those for whose sake Frau Guillaume was released

the German-German border.

up a source of information and endanger

he has to wait until there are enough people in prison on the other side to

It is unlikely that details of the deal will ever be released - on either side of

states with all the possibilities of electronic data processing still depend on

warrant an exchange. Hans Wolff

M any young aliens deported after committing crimes make it clear that they intend to return illegally to Germany at the first opportunity.

It is not known how many actually do make it back, but what is certain is that young criminals cannot be "exported." These are among the findings of Pro-

fessor Franz Hamburger of Mainz University's Pedagogic Institute.

In a study commissioned by the Bundeskriminalamt (Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation), he says the deportees belong to a group of about a million young foreigners who barely know

# Deporting policy 'fails' with young alien criminals

fit into life in, for example, Turkey or found not a single Spanistd

Professor Hamburger and his team interviewed 50 young foreigners who had been in trouble with the law. At the

The study concludes that the deportation of young Turks or Italians does not achieve results, as borne out by figures: In 1979 (1980 figures have not been released) 26,000 of the 181,660 persons suspected of crimes were aliens living in this country illegally (14.5 per cent).

country. To think otherwise is utopian."

It was this dramatic increase in luvenils delinquency among foreigners that prompted the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) to commission the study.

thing as "aliens criminality" per se. Though one in five criminals in Hesse is non-German, Professor Hamburger

tible to crime

as broken homes played a major a The interviews with the 50 your

rogation, is of paramount imported if the juvenile delinquent for

he is not being treated like a chances are that rehabilitation hampered.

#### The unresolved question of worker participation tion just as much as CDU entrepre-

committed itself to the 30 per cent turn-

Kurt Biedenkopf, who headed the working party which produced the only 30 per cent of their turnover in the iron comprehensive report so far on the suband steel industry qualify for participa-

He made his suggestion despite the fact that the CDU/CSU has already This means that firms with more than

Under this, companies can avoid legal obligation by buying up other compa-nies outside the coal and steel industry,

and thus reducing the percentage. The current debate over co-determination dates from last November, when the Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, said that co-responsibility could not be expected from workers and trade unions unless co-determination were guaranteed.

He made the remark as the Mannesmann company announced plans to change its structure in such a way that would take it out of the co-determina-

tion model.

pany's intention. The different responses of the SPD, FDP, CDU and CSU to the Mannesmann move all take into account that social peace could be at risk if workers are deprived of their justified co-deter-

In 1970, a working group headed by Professor Biedenkopf presented its re-

It underlined why co-determination is essential in the 20th century.

The report says that subordination to external management and organisation is only compatible with the dignity of the individual "when those involved have the possibility of influencing the shape isation and management to which they are subordinated."

Professor Biedenkopf has now put his proposal to his party, the CDU.

Although the CDU/CSU is committed to the 30 per cent turnover principle, this is going too far to the economic wing of the CDU, led by Economic Council chairman Philipp yon Bismarck.

Bismarck regards all proposals to guarantes the coal and steel industry co-determination model as unconstitutional.

And representatives of medium-sized business in the FDP fear co-determina-

The Social Democrats regard economic democracy as far more than just another point in their programme - a fact which the FDP has not sufficiently taken into consideration.

Social Democrats are so determined to save the coal and steel industry co-determination model because that will ensure parity of labour and capital on supervisory boards.

The Social Democrats tried to extend this model to all large companies in their 1976 Co-determination law but were prevented from doing so by FDP insistence that managers should be counted as workers for the purposes of the law.

The new Bonn co-determination proposals are unsatisfactory for all those who advocate parity in co-determination. The coal and steel industry parity model has prevented social conflicts in this area but need not be a holy cow for all

Supporters of co-determination in the CDU and the FDP want election procedures in the coal and steel industry model to be improved.

And Professor Friedhelm Farthmann. Social Democrat and North Rhine Westphalian Minister of Labour, has had the courage to out his finger on this

weak point. Given the economic difficulties the 80s will bring, and the high unemployment figures, it is high time to take stock in the question of co-determination and to see where improvements could be made.

Certainly the fear among medium-sized businesses and among the right wing of the CDU should not be used as a pretext for muzzling all discussion of co-determination.

They hasty proposals put forward by the SPD/FDP and the CDU/CSU in the Bundestag recently are no solution in the long term.

Their only function is to prevent Mannesmann from moving out of the jurisdiction of the cost and steel industry co-determination law. Gerda Strack

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1981)

# Action against the extreme right 'was overdue'

The authorities have for years stood by idly while anti-jewish propaganda ma-

nada - had no great difficulty in establishing a distribution network.

old ideology. The latest police action was also

The awakening came as violence increased - notwithstanding the fact that man passports suspected of a crime with an "assault force" along the lines of the Red Army Fraction.

on foreign opinion. But an exception was called for in this case.

The raid on 24 March could allay fears across the border that the Federal Republic of Germany was not taking adequate action against its enemy from

time (1979) they were imprisoned in Hesse and the Rhineland Palatinate.

Says Professor Hamburger, contrary to politicians' assurances: "We must come to terms with the fact that the Federal intry was long over- curiy forces; right extremists certainly Republic of Germany is an immigration

> The proportion of secondary school and university students with non-Gertrebled within less than a decade: from 4.5 per cent in 1971 to 12.3 per cent in 1979; or, in absolute figures, from 4.790 to 22,410.

The study shows that there is no such

one Greek in the Hesse prison. Yugoslavs and Italians are most " The BKA has no remedies at his

though some progress has been a According to the study, the Turks, Italians and Yugoslavs vis lated the law (mostly more than

Nie ie ie neda had in some instances complete

Others had no vocational train all. In many cases, family shuston

eigners in prison (which were mented by interviews with 50 d opposite number who had never trouble) showed that the attitude police, as for instance in the find

(Frankfurter News Presse, 25 Ms

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sic

prisoners held in the GDR. But the fact their home countries and are unable to

Dolice action against neo-Nazi agita- double standards were applied by the se-

terial glorified the Third Reich with such brochures as "The Auschwitz Lie". The producers of these brochures, handbills, books and records, - mostly ensconced in the United States and Ca-

Many German cities by now have groups that are prepared to promote the

called for because there was more than a

grain of truth in the contention that

had it easier than their leftist counter-

the neo-Nazis have not yet come up True, police action should not depend

the right. (Frankfuster Rundschau, 25 March 1981)

aiready been beaten up.

"If this isn't terror, I don't ken

(Bremer Nachrichten, 24 Mr.

Horst Zimment

is," says a high-ranking securit office

turned cars and looting.

#### THE ECONOMY

# Bonn digs in heels as calls for booster programmes becomes louder

here is a spreading mood of crisis: L some 1.3 million Germans are out of work, the inflation rate is still too high, the economy is stagnating and the current account is deep in the red.

As a result, the call for government intervention through massive booster programmes is becoming louder.

Above all the trade unions are pressing Bonn to do something to combat unemployment for fear that the workers will be even more affected.

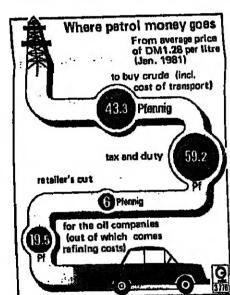
And more and more politicians, regardless of party, are prepared to listen to the pleas.

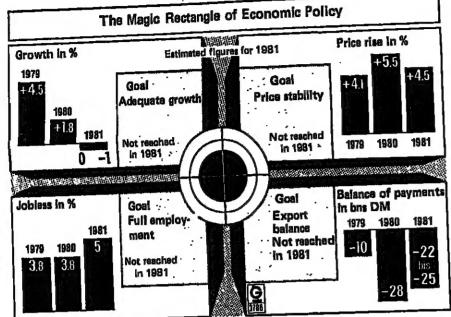
Those who, along with John Maynard Keynes, hold that salvation lies in boosting demand, call on the government to borrow additional billions, notwithstanding empty coffers, and invest in housing, road construction and the energy

The argument that this would make state debt astronomical holds no water

As they see it, if the government does not invest and so administer a shot in the arm it would have to pay more in unemployment benefits, which would again force it to borrow heavily.

This seems plausible at first glance.





Government investment or investment thus putting the current account further subsidies would certainly achieve more than the financing of millions of job-

Yet Bonn has dug in its heels, and its aversion to such recipes is understand-

It is questionable - and the cabinet knows this from experience - whether government billions can be channelled into those sectors of the economy that are particularly plagued by unemployment, which means that at least some of the money would be wasted. Besides, the government's hands are tied - if for no other reason because of the extremely high current interest rates which preclude borrowing.

Businesses that have planned investments could well be prompted to postpone them due to the high cost of money, which means that no new jobs would be generated unless the Bundesbank outs end to further interest rate

cannot afford to lower interest rates due to the high rates abroad which would siphon off even more foreign exchange,

### Objections fail to prevent higher drink, oil taxes

#### to white Agent with the property of the Control of the Suddeutsche Zeitung

I fait accompli, the Bonn government mustered the necessary votes in the Bundestag to defeat the Bundesrat veto.

Although the increase was probably never in jeopardy, there was a whiff of that disciplining force of the chancellor in the Bundestag when the speaker called on the MPs to vote on an issue which did not have the undivided approval of the two coalition partners.

CF

paı

Meanwhile, the true reason for the lax increases, i.e. to boost federal revenues. has emerged, replacing the initial argument that this would be done to finance

The energy saving argument remains

the filling stations.

The still inarticulate but ever louder the politicians would like to benefit from the energy-saving effect of the increased tax on automotive fuel if only they could do so without having to pay the political price. Politicians are no different from the man-in-the-street: they hate paying.

The coalition managed the voting hurdle without noticeable effort - but probably not without misgivings that go beyond energy and inflation considera-

A great many politicians have lately reminisced on insignificant events that have toppled governments; and with some these reminiscences went beyond

(Säddeutsche Zeitung: 19 March 1981)

Exminister Rumischau

Moreover, the inflation rate would also

But even if all these obstacles could

be removed, any help from Bonn would

be too late to do any good in the next

Not only would it take a considerable

time before such government measures

rise, and to permit this would be irre-

onn's new economic policy line can D be summed up as "Taking Leave of

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer (SPD), who is frequently referred to as a unionist, has called on the Bundestag Finance Committee to exercise moderation at the expense of the usual increased affluence.

He thus on the one hand rebutted hope that things could go on as they valid, but the unpopular side of the coin have been. But he also resisted efforts to cannot be overlooked; higher prices at do away with the welfare state and to turn the wheel of social achievement.

Many of his political friends consider call for commuter subsidies shows that; his statement several weeks ago in which he spoke of the "priority of private investments" as a retreat ideology of his political opponents.

> Matthöfer's demonstrative understanding for the high interest rate policy of the Bundesbank (some SPD members of parliament are about to burn their bridges to the central bank) and his plea for a strengthening of private investment incentives are seen by some of hisdetractors as something akin to an epidemic of monetarist supply-side policy.

This is the recipe with which Britain's Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, is "Thatcherising" her country's economy and the US president is "Reagenerating

But Matthöler's cautious intimation of

And indeed there is no resolute of the systems are said to deconomic and fiscal policy make the stored data should they be accommodated the paralysing dispute be ability switched on or off. For those the two dogmas to enter day-to-displace not kept a copy this can well ties and to cloak the last century to a week's additional work.

See-faire policy in a modern version of such herefuggers are have its

pean summit there is some coordinated revitalisation program to a type that permits expansion to which the close Franco-Germs to he them to cope with more complined in the complications are to play a major individual countries, however, we will enter because here, too, appeared with such a task.

A supply-side policy that would at the adaptation investments to global economic conditions, especially the energy sector, and would at the provide sufficient demand in the provide sufficient demand in a disastrous "slimming cure" would at the appropriate response to the screen, of such that would cost another textbook advice.

textbook advice. wither item is the printer. A simple Bonn must act swiftly to the

vestment blockages.

prove the competitiveness of Gall in computers have become ubi-business such moves have been but quitous. They can be found in

Thus, for instance, nothing the processing of the time being.

Thus, for instance, nothing the practices; tradesmen have them, and universities, and some families that would have required the process mail computers are about to laying operations has been show that the world. They write invoices been for the time being.

State intervention has largely parally facilitate office work. It is a processing that the processing the processing that the processing the processing that the processing the processing the processing the processing that the processing the p

Prospects for a quick cure the data processing, estimates that

ailing economy are thus anything of these little marvels are in use rosy. But does that mean that we his country, compared with only simply come to terms with out his macouple of years ago.

simply come to terms with out his mile country, compared the market is latest computer species has thus Not at all. What matters not be outsold medium-sized computers, correct mistakes that have been used in the provide in the serious controls and so make housing out to computer market has arisen in the tion attractive for the private invelocity to computer market has arisen in the tion attractive for the private invelocity to computer market has arisen in the tion attractive for the private invelocity to computer market has arisen in the tion attractive for the private invelocity to computer market has arisen in the tion attractive for the private invelocity to the stand at several hundred million alleviated by increased rent subsides the market is largely dominated by promote technological develop the market is largely dominated by the market is largely dominated by the market is largely dominated by the market in california's famous Silicone hitting the market — products for the manmoths of the industry are lobs would be created and the bit put starting to latch onto this new of payments would improve.

But none of this provides a pake to the payments is anything to go by,

lution. Other ways out of the crising advertising is anything to go by, be considered without regard for the small and medium-sized firms no Politicians should once more per have to make do without electro-

a market economy that has increasing at a processing. been stifled by political, burear the hardware, says Dieter Rave of the and legal obstacles.

If the state succeeded in arranged to the point where this part and legal obstacles.

domant potentials and at the sank! has the least problems. preventing social setbacks the spec flere is also much praise for the re-unemployment could gradually be willy of most of these systems. Yet Carola Bose-Fall to are certain shortcomings where de-

in Rays deplores above all the lack Contacts which makes links with a in or a mass storage bank and in mass even between two modest

homas Centner of Diebold Consulits on the other hand, laments the

special programmes as part of loss that the mini-computers leave the planning also gives rise to the hox his departure from a Keynesian the stual operating systems, he says, ding policy is not a matter of piner, and always free of errors that can The minister's key words on the later that the touble in day-to-day operations. ergy programme, on district health he also criticises the fact that the on investment promotion show he tought which frequently does not coris trying to reconcile the combined to German standards, has to be ranged at considerable cost.

ser-faire policy in a modern versal even without all these details the doing nothing.

In international politics, too, the disfer the inexperienced buyer. The increasingly signs that Keynesian and is still rather confused and the increasingly signs that Keynesian and it is still rather confused and the increasingly signs that Keynesian and is still rather confused and the lisation ideas are not simply that has not yet been separated from thrown on the garbage heap of his diff.

On the eve of the Massricht and that only compean summit there is some talk and be bought and that they should recordinated revitalisation programs at the same that appears to the state of the same talk as the same talk appears to the sam

of this can be had at prices starvestment blockages.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 Mark libra DM1,500. Caligraphy printers,

TECHNOLOGY

#### The mini-computer is the workhorse of commerce

which operate at only one-fifth or onesixth the speed can be had at prices for orders, standard letters and statisfrom DM3,000 up. A combination speed and callgraphy printer costs at least

All in all, the minimum investment for such a set would be between DM8,000 and DM10,000. More comfortable systems cost twice this amount.

The sets can now also be rented for at least DM300 a month for the very simplest of equipment. The Munich electronics magazine

Chip recently carried a list of minimum rentals for the more expensive type of mini-computers. This shows that rentals range between DM1,000 and DM2,000 a month. Small computers can thus certainly prove worthwhile. But what is their perormance? Apart from book-keeping (experts say that this should not be attempted with such equipment) minicomputers can do almost all types of routine work.

They can keep card indexes, figure VAT, hourly wages and necessary spare parts and carry out numerous other mechanical functions.

new generation of lamps now

Amakes considerable energy savings

On presenting the annual report for

1979/80, Osram of Munich board chair-

in the lighting sector possible through

mass production.

and does not flicker.

They can also write cheques or transtics or develop complete memory banks and analyse balance sheets. You name it,

they can do it.

The limits lie with the software. This is where most disappointments are voiced. No sooner does the proud buyer instal his prize possession than the joy

The machine can do nothing without the necessary software. The soft spot with many of these installations is the frequent lack of a programme library, and little has changed in this respect in

the past two years. Existing programmes are usually not transferrable from one system to another, if for no other reason because of

If the programmes do not meet the specific needs of a particular business, the only way out of the dilemma is to seek help from the users' clubs that are mushrooming everywhere.

Another possibility would be to have somebody prepare the software. But this is becoming increasingly expensive.

As a rule of thumb, it can be assumed that experts charge at least half the cost of the system. And in some extreme cases the software can be costlier than the system itself.

But even then owners of mini-computers will have to acquire at least basic programming knowledge if they are to make the best possible use of their computer. They must also see to it that their staff can use the machine.

The operation of data processing equipment is still very hard to learn. says Herr Rave.

Text and exercise books are usually hard for the layman to understand and the same goes for the wide range of literature on programming which seems to be geared to frustrated mathematicians rather than businessmen.

Even so, Dieter Rave sounds an encouraging note, saying that the purchase of a mini-computer is eminently sensible, especially for the small business and that the danger of making a wrong investment is minimal.

The wide range of publicatios should be studied at the earliest possible stage. The result will be that office work will become easier and less tedious.

In any event, businessmen are usually rather tightfisted when it comes to office equipment for which, according to estimates, they spend only seven per cent of total investements.

Leonhard Spielhofer

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 March 1981)

World sales, however, rose by only

Commented Plettner: "Our chances

Osram's market share in the Federal

Republic of Germany stood at 50 per

cent, in Europe at 25 per cent and

What worries Osram is the poor state

lie abroad." He pins his hopes on Eu-

rope and Latin America.

world-wide at nine per cent.

Plettner had every reason to be satisfied with Osram's business in 1979/80. The New tube lamp year closed with a profit of DM38.4m. seven per cent against the previous year '20 per cent to DM1.35bn. Of this, DM546m was accounted for by domestic sales which more efficient rose by only two per cent.

man Helmut Plettner introduced his company's prototype of a new tube lamp bles conventional tube lights though with an electronic high frequency booster that used 20 per cent less energy its physical workings are entirely different. Mass production is to begin in July than the conventional neon tube. The new lamp also lights up instantly or August.

Let there be light. And there was. The Osram company's new were exchanged, the

bulb which took 18 months to develop, is an energy sever. The annual energy

bulb, which looks like the normal filament product, needs only, savings could be as

26 watts to give light equivalent to a 75-watt filament bulb. much as 200 mil-

Another of Osram's new developments will become available to the con-The Osram lamp took one-and-a-half sumer in the spring. It is a compact years to develop and it outwardly resem-

of the automobile industry for which ring-shaped vapour tube device using 25 watt but delivering the same light as a 75 watt bulb.

The new light has the same type of the company is a major supplier. All in all, the economic decline since late last summer has been felt quite clearly. The introduction of daylight socket as its conventional counterpart, Here, too, Osram makes use of saving time has affected the business (in terms of quantity) to the tune of one to expectancy of the There are no growth impulses anywnew light is sixfold that of a conventional bulb (i.e.

output is estimated at about 200,000

se products Plettner

expects demand to

from business, as

for instance the ca-

tering industry.

Even so, he is con-

fident that private

homes will also be

among the buyers:

If only 20 per cent

of the old bulbs

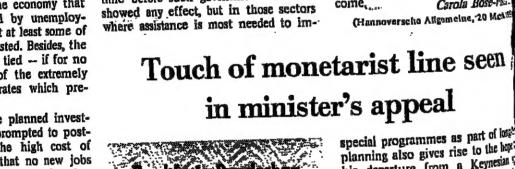
here in the lighting market, Plettner said. But he is confident that the slump will be over by the beginning of next year when modest growth is likely to

(Osram's global payroll at the end of the business year 1979/80 stood at 16,115) is to weather the slump by means of short shift work. If 700 people go on short shift, 200 can be saved from

Investments were stepped up against the previous year by about DM31m to DM109m. Two-thirds of this money went into rationalisation. The current business year will again see investements of more than DM100m.

Incidentally, the company recently celebrated its 75the anniversary, marking that 10 March 1906 when it applied for the trade mark "Osram" at the Berlin Patent Office.

(Photo: Owam) lion kwh. Herr (Nürnberger Nachrichten; 21; March 1981)



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is attractive in its own special way. speciality, mortgage banking, where the remaining third of the canal, the Dillingen to Saarbrücken, will then our long-term bond issues provide added flexibility in investment

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#### TRANSPORT

# Reprieve for big inland waterway project



According to Bonn Ministry of Transofficials, the reprieve represents a lary for the big Saar lobby.

As soon as word got out that Bonn taled to cut expenditure on the proki, Saar representatives from all parties

Transport Minister Volker Hauff in he end had to restore government subtidies to previous levels, although he is vinced that building canals today is full of problems economically.

Ninety kilometres of waterway is inived at an estimated cost of DM1.6bn. So far 16 kilometres of the river have has turned into canals and another 19

Hometres are in the process.

The canal was due to be completed in to securities business that the planners will be happy if the Not forgetting, of statch as far as Dillingen is completed by 1985, which would make the river avigable for Europe class ships with 350 tonnes carrying capacity.

Plans to join the Saar to the internafinal canal network have existed for rany years. In the early sixties, the Saar thocated the direct approach to the ltine, a "Saar-Palatinate canal."

However, analyses soon showed that Moselle route would be more ratio-

latinate and the Saar signed an admilative aggeement by which Bonn lore two thirds of the costs, with the to taking over 80 per cent and the hindred Palatinate 20 per cent of the

the following years, Bonn serveral

fulf simply stated that there was no upe in his 1981 budget for further exinditure on the Saar canal project, inpation was great. What Hauff proposto spend on the scheme would just have covered the 1980 bill of

For this year two partial projects were lamed. Their total value was DM147m theme would have been delayed even

Thanks to the concerted action of Prime Minister, Werner Zeyer (DU), Economics Minister Werner mp (FDP) and the SPD Opposition the Saur, the Bundestag Budget mittee overruled the Minister's de-

There are good reasons for the insiswith which the Saarlanders press claims for this canal. The Saar is the y coal-mining area in the country tout immediate access to a canal and leels at a disadvantage.

he restructuring of the ailing Saar

steel industry also envisaged the building of this waterway. The argument was that the Saar steel works could not be restored to health and made internationally competitive without the canal. And 30,000 people are employed in the Saar steel industry, one fifth of the Land's 150,000 industrial jobs.

The steel industry, led by the Luxembourg steel concern Arbed, has made the restructuring of the Saar steel industry conditional upon the Saar canal being

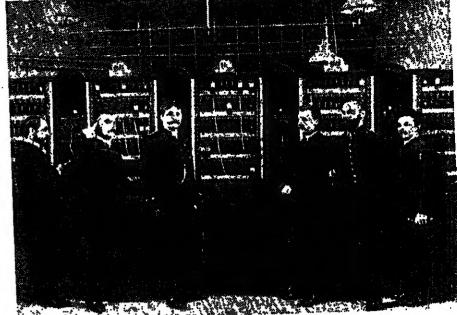
In Volklingen, a DM600m steel works nearing completion and in Dillingen a common production plant for all three Saar steel works is due to be built.

Saar Prime Minister Werner Zeyer has said that the building of the Saar canal along the entire length originally envisaged is of vital importance. And he expects the Bonn government to honour

Herr Klumpp and SPD Opposition leader Oskar Lafontaine are more cautious and would be pleased, given the emptiness of Bonn's coffers, if the project were completed as far as Dillingen at least in the foresecable future The thinner available funds could then be spent on the two thirds of the canal from Konz to Dillingen.

The construction of the entire canal is going to cost about DM2bn, according

Up to now, the positional disadvantage of the Saar steel industry has been offset to some extent by special Bundesbahn freight tariffs. The Bundesbahn charges a notional rate, based on what freight transport by canal would cost if there were a canal. However, the Euro-



#### The old line

first exchange (pictured) opened on April 1, 1881, in Berlin, There were 48 subscribers had increased to 458, although the cost of a call was 50 pfennigs — as much as half a hundredweight of coal. By the turn of the century, Berlin had 25,000 service has about 500 million subscribers, most of whom can dial themselves anywhere

pean Court has ruled that from 1 January 1982 this special rate is to be phased out and must be abolished by the end of 1983. This is another reason for the in-

The Bonn Ministry's scepticism about canals - a different matter altogether from the present financial difficulties has not been removed. The Ministry believes that the Saar canal project is just about acceptable for industrial and Saar policy reasons. It is worth mentioning also that the canal will deface some ro-

The Bonn Ministry of Transport has stressed that it intends to honour its agreements but at the same time says

a good way of transporting bulk goods long distances with low energy consumption. But newly constructed canals "the worst possible way of getting

grave doubts about the economic wisdom of building the proposed Rhine-Main-Danube canal. He is in dispute with Bayaria over this, and says that the only canals he can see any point in are the Panama and Suez.

Alexander Hoffmann (Süddeutsche Zeltung, 7 March 1981)

## Fares go up as railways try to balance budget

The West German Bundesbahn raised rail prices by an average of 7.8 per cent at the beginning of this

This can hardly have surprised the

eyelid as prices rise all round. Indeed, he would probably have been more surprised if the Bundesbahn had been an exception to the trend.

Two years ago the reaction would have been different: "Well, then I'll drive to work in future."

Today, the rail user is more cautious. With petrol prices rising, it seems more to Bundesbahn revenue and to continue using the train, especially in winter.

Bundesbahn income last year rose by DM1.5bn (6 per cent) to DM25.5bn. However, expenditure also rose by DM1.7bn. (6.2: per cent), leaving; the Bundesbahn with a deficit of DM3.8bn, DM200m more than in 1979 in the

According to Bundesbahn, chairman Wolfgang Vaerst, the prospects for this in And it will also cautiously test, how year are scarcely better. Income is predicted to be DM25 9bn. DM400m into higher profitability in the form of more than in 1980 - but expenditure is whigher prices. 



crease in income after this year's wage rises is included. The Bundesbahn says that there is no sign of a move away

,i; Perhaps the positive market response is connected with the Bundesbahn board's decision to raise prices again this

These rises will not be across the board but only where market conditions

The Bundesbahn, is also planning to improve its range of non-stop and express trains and to intensify its inter-city programme, relating supply more closely to demand in the process.

uso expected to lise to Data of the number, of secretaries for busi- which all it interest and life Match 1981).

This means there will be an estimated a on the number, of secretaries for busi- which all it interest and the match 1981).

nessmen using its inter-city services tion is understandable given that these secretaries only actually work for 45 minutes of an eight-hour shift.

In future, it will be possible to make urgent calls via coin-operated phones on Inter-city trains. Modern technology makes this service not only simpler but

But such comparatively minor savings cannot disguise the fact that the Bundesbahn does too little business with Its huge working capital. This simply means that an exception

service is being offered at a price which is simply too low. Vaerst is keeping his feet on the

ground. He says it is utopian to suppose that because fuel costs are rising all goods will in future be transported by railer, le let at a fine par el

As for passenger traffic, the Bundes-should maintained its overall share of ten per cent. The car still accounts for 80 percent of all passenger traffic.

... Here the Bundesbahn could compete by offering better, more competitive conditions. If it could attractufive per cent of car users to rail, it could increase its output by 50 per cent.

Competition between road' and rail will continue -, and the pressure to succeed will weigh more heavily on the Bundesbalin than on the car, ... ...

only stilling to some in Helmut Rossier



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THE ARTS

numerals the end of the fifties there

as a mood in London and New

which prompted some painters to

as the unique pictorial world of our

fixing the particular nature of our

through the grid of contempo-

est artists, continually beset by this

They show their understanding of

migmatic side of humam beings

the increasingly complex network of

well through which his view of the

When, in 1964, English artist Richard without analysed contemporary art in

se terms he was well on his way

the channels of which he

years previously he had begun his

ities, advertising and the mass me-

analysis of the world of com-

its transmitted to him.

attempt to produce an image

# Parable-play interpretation a multi-media spectacle

Land also the word "literature". Let us simply concentrate on the play and see it as an excitingly told tale, an effective political thriller concerned less with revealing the nature of power than with entertaining us by showing the seamy side of power.

Within this process, however, there are flashes which show how power corrupts and which got the theatregoer thinking.

The premiere of Joachim Tettenborn's parable-play, Der Mann auf dem Sockel. often had much in common with American feature films of the fifties and the carly sixtles.

The scenes were mainly short or of medium length, with emotive, dramatic orchestra music in the background.

The plot was sustained not so much by dialogue as by scenic and visual elements and the acoustic additions.

After reading the script one felt that the rather dry dialogue would not be able to make the plot credible. But in fact this unambitious and simple dialogue was the ideal form for the more filmic overall directorial conception.

The Mainz stage version is more flexible and less wordy than the printed text. Director Dictrich Taube has tightened the text and this has sped up the action. The result is a rivetting multimedia speciacle with a lot of movement. with 20 television monitors in the wings and two large screens for slide projec-

This approach has certainly benefitted the play, releasing it from its taciturnity. Taube and Tettenborn have produced an excellent version of a play on a very important subject.

The opening is breathtaking dramatic. plunging us right into the midst of the action. The stage is open and exposed. On it are floodlights, three stakes at which men have been shot in the background, on a screen the image of a South American government palace and a photo of a car burning in a shot-up suburban street. Machine guns salvoes

and electronio music. Civil war is racing. In the foreground a soberly dressed television reporter adjusts his tie. Spotlight on, the camera is running. His picture appears, reproduced 20 times, on the television monitors right and left. He starts to talk, unmoved, mannered, talks of a revolution which has victory within sight, and nucles behind a sandbag to interview the revolutionary leader, soon to become president, in the moment of decision.

"What is in your mind at the moment?" the reporter asks, remaining calm and composed. "The thought of Detonation, Blackout,

Ten years later, at the end of the play, a new revolution has swept away the old revolutionaries, the former revolutionary teader is idling on a park bench and wants nothing to do with politics or re-

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The face of the same reporter appears on the TV monitors and a new revolutionary leader, asked the same question, gives the same answer: "I am thinking of my people,"

This scene symbolises the monotonous ups and downs of politics, the to his theatre's defence. Then something power game turns out to be a game surprising happened. Twelve members of to Essen, where the theatre was always

et us forget the word "art" for once time the role of television which always have stopped believonly shows the victors and never the defeated, is called into question.

These pictures really say everything. What happens in between is one of numerous possible permutations. It nelther strengthens the thesis presented by the scenic framework nor contradicts it. It is the story of an unusual destiny, which ends in indifference and resigna-

Resignation is victorious. The people are calling out for the leader of the revolution, but he has disappeared without trace. His followers can think of no other way of fending off the masses than by telling them that he is dead. The magnificent state funeral takes place - without a corpse.

The revolutionary leader's deputy hecomes leader of the fictitious republic - at which the leader turns up again. He had been buried in a cellar and it took several days to rescue him.

By now he has become a nuisance to the government. He is exiled to an island prison, while the government led by his former comrades tries to stay in power by intrigue and murder. After ten years the former leader of the revolution manages to escape from the island. He returns to the state capital and tries to rouse the masses against the government, but he is just ridiouled for his

When the new revolution finally takes

The state of the s ing," The story has its weak points. In the second part in particular the tension slumps considerably. Furthermore some of the characters' actions and shifts in the plot are not sufficiently explained. It is, however, one of the merits of the. play to have posed question of power again. Unfortunately the play self is not up to

to the essential conto the essential concept of the work, something to think about.

cept of the work, something to think about.

Which is to show how closely one fighter and was unable to show this collage, which now bears the dictatorial regime resembles another. The rapid scene changes and the use of several media have the performance

level of meaning. The best actor was Wolfinger as the TV reporter: mincing as a fashion salon owner in his pronunciation but as cool and composed as a Chicago gangster.

an extra dimension and an additional

Erwin Barke as the revolutionary leader was comparatively pale. He came place, he refuses to back it saying: "I over more as a financier than a barricade

4.4

dangerous the bureaucrats of post to lakunabel der Pop Art is now on

be.

However Hans-Jürgen Krützisi he Hanover Art Museum and the the deputy leader and later properties the brilliantly combined the raw distriction in an exhibition of of the power hungry individual will limitton's works which includes much rapidly acquired airs and graces that he has done since this spectacular parvenu proletarian.

At the end there was thundent This expensive loan - it is in the plause for author, director and the session of the Tübingen Museum of Jens Fredow (Allgemeine Zaitung, 20 Med

dry onto the art scene.

Richard Hamilton's 'Magic Carpets', 1964.

- gives this collection of photo collages and drawings added weight.

Collage a step towards linking

pop art with social history

It establishes the connection with pop art, which is now history, and shows the visitor what has since become of the sensational, provocative and sociallyrelated impulses of the fifties.

for 7.50 DM

What has it become? A very private and formally reduced artistic discussion of the subject of spaces.

These spaces or interiors are a partial aspect of Hamilton's large-scale, impressive and skilful use of the potential of the popular media.

In 1974 there was a Hamilton retrospective in West Germany: an intellectual, thoughtful artist was here using, often with extraordinary aesthetic virtuosity, the manipulative techniques of his time - and at the same time running the risk of being submerged in this maelstrom of advertising surfaces and superficiality, even when he parodistically or incidentally cited the old masters.

In 1969 Hamilton wrote: "I have always been an artist in the old style," And indeed his more recent work has affinities with the fine arts: either as quotations in his interesting series of studies Hommage à Picasso in which he combines the principle of composition of Velasquez' Las Meninas with Picasso's paraphrases and thus achieves a new transformation of the famous picture or in his collages, which consist of photos and paintings or drawings.

Hamilton develops spaces, shifted, opening, transformed into another description of reality and everyday experience. He works on his own photographs, paints over them, puts them next to one another, uses them as background and offset for collages of high aesthetic distinction and minimal friction. Puzzles instead of punch-lines - but highly ar-

Hamilton's late sixtles' print "I'm dreaming of a white Christmas" is an addition which points backwards. Then the artist's concern was to change our visual habits, to interrogate reality by using the negative of a colour shot of the famous Bing Crosby film.

Then he presented us a topsy-turvy world, to teach us but also to amuse. Both the didactic and the entertaining are to be found here - in rather weaker Ursula Bode

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 March 1981)

#### Museum thefts reach 'alarming levels'

Thefts from German museums are reaching alarming levels. They range from the intelligent and well-prepared in which thieves outwit complex security systems to cases of naughty little boys breaking of the arms of statues of saints and walking off with them.

And the real specialists can even escape detection of radar systems.

This gloomy picture was painted by Dr Hans-Georg Schmeling at a conference on Security in the Museum in Gött-

Speaking to about 170 museum staff from all parts of West Germany, a museum security spokesman said that this development was a godsend to alarm manufacturers: "The market is getting better all the time."

Experts reckon that security at night is less of a problem, because of ultra sonic systems, radar, window-breakage and movement-detecting alarms. Big-time criminality was not a danger for museums. And the priceless works of art are well-protected.

Thieves come to exhibitions just like any other visitors and steal little things - an old cup here, a candelabrum or small oil painting there.

The director of Göttingen Museum said that they had no alternative but to use electronic devices to combat this kind of theft "because we do not want 'gorillas' in every museum as in the

At the conference a number of devices were presented which, while not completely foolproof, are so designed as to keep the thief busy for as long as it takes for the police to arrive after a secret alarm has been set off.

Herr Schmeling explained that in some museums visitors were allowed to touch exhibits in special display cases but as soon as an exhibit was lifted an alarm was set off.

But the danger to German museums comes not only from thieves or even acid throwers. When Moritz Heyne, founder of Göttingen Museum, wrote to the city council about a new museum building 90 years ago he said: "A heating system is necessary. A lighting system, on the other hand, is not."

The present director of Göttingen Museum agrees. "The greatest danger to our sensitive exhibits is daylight and artificial light. Ideally, we would present our exhibits in semi-darkness."

Textiles in particular are affected by ultra-violet light and fade. Leather and wood tend to crumble and glass objects

Staff in Göttingen Museum are instructed to dim or switch off lights behind visitors, especially with silk altar cloths and pastoral clothing.

Schmeling said that it was absurd that for buying expensive paintings and other prestige objects but that not enough was spent on preserving these things in good

He said at least enough money should be made available to keep the most expensive items in fully temperature-regulated rooms or glass cases and behind cold light.

"Our task is to collect and to preserve. We neglect the latter at our peril", said Schmeling. Werner Fuhrmann

(General-Anzeiger, 12 March 1981)

### Director carries on campaign against provincialism

laus Peymann, former director of the Stuttgart Theatre, is now director of Bochum Theatre. Whether he remains in Bochum is about to be

Peymann wants higher subsidies for his theatre, arguing that good theatre is impossible without such extra finance. He also wants more money made available for advertising, guest performances by the Bochum Theatre, and for children's and youth theatre.

When Peymann came to Bochum 20 months ago he made an immediate impact with the first works which he directed but soon discovered that his kind of theatre - contemporary German lanquage plays needed a wider audience than Bochum alone.

He soon realised that he would have to aim to attract theatregoers from the entire Dortmund-Dulsburg area.

Peymenn compared the Ruhr area to New York, thereby attractively upgrading

its status. Peymann not only studied the area, he also looked at the range of theatrical

work being done there. His conclusions were not flattering. He described the theatre scene in Dort-

mund, for example, as "comatose," He was particularly hard on the Dortmund Schauspiel, where he said sleeping sickness was rife.

Schauspiel director Paul Hager rushed played with the powerful. At the same Hager's ensemble wrote him an open



(Photo: dps) letter in which they said that Peymann's the Ruhr. He wants to get swill criticisms were not so far wide of the mark and the Dommund theatre had long been insignificant sugra-regionally.

Peymann had meantime also clashed with theatre directors in Essen. He sent his supporters to the Dortmund and Essen university forums.

When, some time later, a dispute forced Paymann to close his theatre for to stick to the old and familie. a time, the Essen theatre hit back, put- Merry Widow being performed in ting an advert in a Bochum newspaper cally every town at some time du encounging the people to come along - Open the of the great place while

This immediately led to heading claring a "theatre war in the Ruh" Peymann, however, is not in this interested in a provincial war. Here an urban polarisation within the ent cultural institutions of the Rule This would mean a better distin labour and the end of the presen tem whereby each city theate of

wide range of plays. This would require more mobili the part of the public - a mit which has been common practice! football for many years.

Peymann wants more specialists the Ruhr, with Bochum performing temporary German plays of intent stature, Gelsenkirchen concentral opera, Dortmund on operation, portal on ballet.

He would also like to see centre cialising in street theatre and chile and young people's theatre. inside the numerous small symphony of tras he would like to see a Ruhr harmonia, which would match the and quality of the West Gentler Orchestra.

this ambitious and fascinating pla provincial mustiness. But he had ten the popular element, the pub a corner, which still means more in on the locals than a super hotel lometres away. The protests if mann's ideas have mainly contra on the utopian element in them.

The people of the Ruhr would season. Wolfgung Stauch-von Od S (Doutsches Allgemeinet Schul-

lère livshode-Picture Book-Bildhand 🤱

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#### RESEARCH

### Crusty facts revealed about the humble loaf

I t took a modern electron microscope I to enable scientists to classify bread as something halfway between whipped cream and brimstone in terms of viscosi-

What modern bread research is after is an alternative to the "doubly baked stone oven bread".

Bread is the oldest composite food invented by man.

The first flat bread was probably baked 12,000 years ago. A loaf of it made of course flour was unearthed in Switzerland, dating back to the fourth millenium BC.

Around 2600 BC, the Egyptians discovered that fermentation makes bread rise and gives it a fluffy consistency.

They managed to promote fermentation with various substances and eventually learned to produce 50 different types of bread.

Most of this knowledge was lost in medieval times and it was not until the 18th or 19th century that chemists rediscovered the principles of fermenta-

Today's consumer in Germany can chaose from some 200 different types of bread. They differ more or less clearly in taste, shape, size and colour.

What makes a bread good apart from its taste are such qualities as: easy cutting, a consistency suitable to take various spreads and, of course, the manner in which it lends itself to being bitten into enti chewed.

Our bakers have long known how to bake a good loaf but the knowledge as to what accounts for these properties has remained sketchy.

The most important thing in making bread is the dough, a mixture of flour, water and such additives as yeast, sait

The additives are meant to promote fermentation: in other words, to convert the glucose in flour into carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and aromatic substances.

Once kneading has given the dough the right consistency, the CO<sub>2</sub> gas bubbles are encapsulated, preventing the gas from escaping and turning the dough into a kind of foam.

The physical properties of this foam are somewhere between whipped cream and brimstone, depending on firmness.

If the dough is too firm it cannot rise and if it is left to stand too long the gas will escape and the loaf collapse.

Baking imparts firmness to the foam, turning it into bread. Physicists speak of a porous, gelatinous mass consisting of flour - something resembling a sponge.

If the baker wants his bread to have a crunchy crust he pipes steam into the oven at the beginning of the baking process. If, on the other hand, he wants a soft crust that does not part from the rest of the loaf he simply omits the

Though the mechanics of it have been known for a long time, the reasons were not discovered until the advent of the electromicroscope. It turned out that the starch granules in flour are completely swollen and glued together in the crunchy type of crust.

The swelling is caused by the steam piped into the oven which, on contact with the still cold bread, condenses like

As the baking process continues, now with dry heat, the water is withdrawn from the crust, making it crunchy.

Immediately after being taken out of the oven, the bread starts to become

The water content of the crust, originally less than ten per cent, now be-

denburg, near Heidelberg, has just pre-

sented its initial findings on the devel-

In the early 1970s, growers pinned

their hopes on two new methods that

held the promise of commercial viabil-

Botanists working in laboratories developed a method of regenerating

plants from isolated, wall-less cells. And

second, they caused some stir by begin-

ning with a project aimed at developing

plants from immature pollen granules. It

is this second method that the Max

Planck Institute team has latched onto.

the loaf, making the crust tougher the longer the bread is left standing.

This suggests that when the bread is baked without steam there is too little water to fully swell the starch granules on the surface. This has been confirmed under the electron migroscope which shows up the inidvidual grains as not being glued together.

Such grains cannot absorb water after baking, and this is the reason why a soft crust rotains its property as it ages. In other words, doughy bread will always remain doughy. A look through the electron microscope

at the walls of the pores inside the bread shows that they, too, are not glued together and therefore appear as holes.

These holes occur when the dough can no longer withstand the expansion of the gas bubbles.

The fact that the pores are larger in wheat bread than in rye bread is because wheat has a higher protein content and protein makes the dough more clastic. On the other hand, the walls of wheat bread pores are thinner.

Larger pores and thinner walls are the reason why a loaf of wheat bread having the same weight as a loaf of rye bread appears larger.

It is also the thinness of the walls of the pores that makes the inside of wheat bread more elastic.

Modern bread research laboratories resemble sophisticated physics institutes. The tests that are carried out include

pressing various pieces of bread at specific speeds and measuring the energy comes equalised with that of the rest of needed to do so; measuring the pressure

Genetic experiments aim at

rapid plant cultivation

new generation.

called haploids.

Immature pollen grains, known as mi-

plant's male semen cells and therefore still have a single set of chromosomes

the possibilities inherent in creating

to achieve pure genetic lines as quickly

The most important aspect here was

After a while, the researchers found

that the timing in putting the pod in

the nutrient solution is of paramount

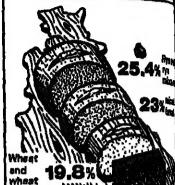
importance for the development of mi-

plant life from microspores.

of their own accord.

donor plant.

#### MANNESMANN Consumption breat DEMAC



different additives.

The ultimate objective is to flat with raw materials that do not a the nutritional value but have different properties when baked

(Kölner Stadt-Anzoiger, 6 Mr

A project group of the Max Planck omes, one on the father's and one on Institute for Plant Genetics in Lather mother's side. On their emergence, semen and ovary

With the originally used nutries experiments yielded 0.2 per or. other words, of 1,000 polien points two showed signs of growth.

The group then used a nutrient oped in China from a potate of which increased the yield to its

Only one in 800 microspores oped into a mature plant. The main objective of the

periments was to produce gentleman

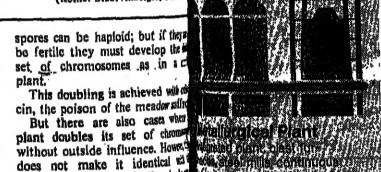
The Ladenburg researchers genetic purity. Nineteen were pure, seven were mixed (i.e. had ferent halves of the double chromosomes) and ten yielded

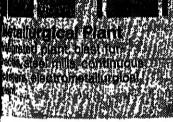
The aim was to achieve seminating and pure strains.

To assess future prospecti merically viable techniques burg project needs more in latest international research

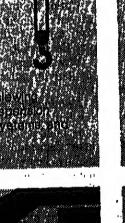
it takes to bend and finally break and, of course, experimenting breads of the same type but make different additives. The ultimate objective is to like raw materials for bread. The world lation is growing rapidly and need increasing quantities of the staff of the st Mannesmann Demag your partner with experience in all matters of mechanical engineering and plant construction. With a broad financial base, world-wide sales network and a futureoriented research and development programme for new products.

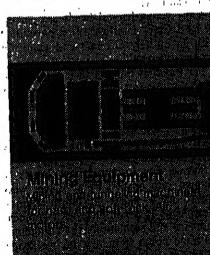
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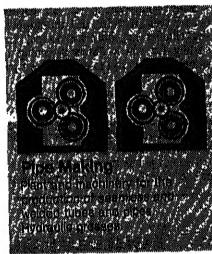


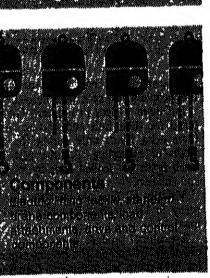




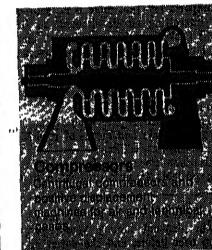


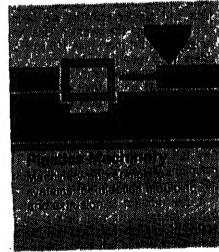


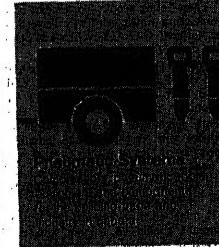












#### Better testing cuts meat contamination

D arely has consumer response been Las dramatic as last autumn when reports of veal contaminated with estrogen flooded the media. Consumption dropped markedly from one day to the next. Baby foods had to be withdrawn from the market.

This consumer reaction has had more effect on meat producers than any threat of fines for the use of synthetic estrogen. In any event, there have been no recent cases of estrogen-contaminated

This success is due to improved tes-

must become stiffer.

controls will also be intensified.

Another major aspect is to find ways and means of establishing the culprit in cases where food has been contaminated through environmental pollution.

Werner Bollmann (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 March 1981)

Humans, animals and plants pass on as possible, something that takes consigenetic information through chromos- derable time if done with traditional methods. Rye seemd the most promising

plant for such experiments. Since rye ting methods which led to the discloflowers cannot inseminate themselves sure in the first place. the past couple of decades saw relatively The whole thing shows that food confew successes in developing new strains. trols must employ the most sophisti-But haploids, it was hoped, would help

Bonn Health and Family Affairs Minister Antje Huber has therefore announced more stringent regulations for the marketing of veterinary drugs. Food

Granted, not every piece of beef liver or every head of lettuce can be examined; but the lawmakers can increase the risk for farmers to such an extent that it ing from it would be identical with the no longer pays to temper with food.

The plants resulting from the micro-

spores can be haploid; but if they be fertile they must develop the set of chromosomes as in a c

without outside influence. However the plant distribution of the dential and the state of the continuous donor plant since only the slages electrometality pions. chromosomes of the donor opment of plants from immature pollen. chromosomes because otherwise the genetic mass would multiply with every

> crospores, are the precursors of the The Ladenburg researchers seized on

Here, the type of potato and time are of paramount importance

clean strains in which the indiplants can fertilise themselves. Hybrides of selffertilising wi (Secale vavilovii) and suitable cult

types were used. Initially, the experiments were based on the pollen pods of rye since it is they that contain the microspores. They were put in a nutrient solution to see if it would be possible to prevent the inings because these strains were it dividual cells in a pod from developing

The cells in the pod contain a double So far, the researchers say set of chromosomes, and the plant arisvation from microspores is incalculable financial risks.

> Wolfgang (Kieler Nachrichten, 18



CC

On the ball. Franz Beckenbauer, of Hamburg, attempts to beat Bayern's Paul Breitner

Draw keeps race open for

soccer championship

### Mountaineering not just a matter of climbing

A very year sees German mountaineers fanning out to conquer the peaks of the world. Last year's crop was seven expeditions with a total 46 participants who set out to scale the Andes and the

Most foundered on poor weather and only 11 reached their destinations: Annapuma I, Kanchenjunga and the Shisha Pangma in the Tibetan Himalayas.

But none of this was any major ploncering work, says mountaineering expert Toni Hiebeler.

After World War II, it was the others, above all the British, the French and the Italians and, to some extent, the Japanese, who earned thomselves mountaineering laurels.

"The remarkable successes of German mountaineers nevertheless don't reflect the true potential of mountaineering in this country", says Gunter Sturm.

Together with Munich doctor Karl M. Herrligkoffer and Ulm notary public Gerhard Schmatz, he ranks among Germany's foremost expedition leaders for major mountaineering projects.

Experts say that there is no shortage of interesting targets although all first class peaks have been conquered. There is, however, a shortage of initiative and new blood as there is of experienced mountaineers, of financial support and a lobby to promote the interests of the top men in the field.

The German Alpine Club is starting to ponder ways and means of re-vitalising German expeditions.

Its committee for foreign mountaineer-

divided. Expedition mountaineers are frequently seen as an elitist group motivated by prestige obsession, a group which carries Western unrest to remote mountain valleys.

Alpine Club chairman Fritz März rebuts this criticism:

"In a day and age when openmindedness towards the world should be a fundamental attitude we shall continue to promote expeditions", he told a meeting of expedition leaders recently.

Apart from the problem with financ-

ing, it is above all the time-consuming organisational work that has made major expeditions more difficult and rare. Just finding an attractive target is fre-

quently a major problem.

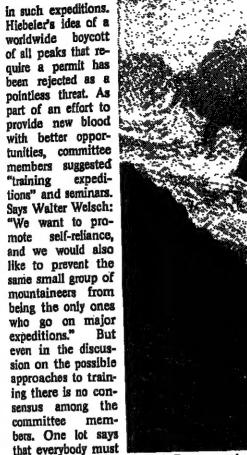
Hans Gloggner, 27, needed six months to study the available information material before being able to pick the 7.199-metre Lupghar Sar in Karako-

Getting the necessary permit for the first scaling of the mountain took another year of battling with Pakistani authorities. Finally, in 1979, he scaled the

Many Himalayan peaks are booked out for years, meaning that the prospective climber not only has to pay the starting fee which differs according to altitude but also has to exercise great pa-

The suggestion of committee Chairman Walter Welsch that the German Alpine Club should make the bookings for all interesting targets has not met with great enthusiasm from all quarters.

Taking the bureaucratic hurdles is part ing projects is unfortunately a house of the adventure for many participants



gather his own ex- Central European alps: less of an organisational proble clined that the Bayern forward line (Photo: Berthold & Honger - a fact which Helmut perience while the climb than many other ranges.

others fear a mass assault on the peaks with all the dangers this entails for the environment and the mountaineers' lives. Many major mountaineering feats

have foundered for lack of money. Last year's German Tibet Expedition cost DM400,000. But not everybody has the talent and connections of Günter Sturm who is particularly adept at rund-raising.

The current trend is therefore towards cheaper and smaller expeditions along the lines of Reinhard Karl who tackled the Nanga Parbat with one friend.

Some people hold that the state should subsidise expeditions as it does other types of sport.

ther ranges. (Photo: Berthold extensions — a fact which Helmut immiger — a fact which Helmut immiger — immiger — a fact which Helmut immiger — imm tional guidelines and put them!

But with a budget of only Dig a year promotion is restricted's pfennigs per member, says Sum the promotion practices of the 400 member organisation. Sabine Res

League change will mean fewer teams

es Germany is fortunate to have

Bayern Munich as its representa-

Bayarians' excellent attacking per-

ence in their away game against beliga leaders Hamburg — in a hisely described as the decider —

them in the running for the Bun-

deserve the thanks of all foot-

ns not blinded by partisan fana-

The 2-all draw in Hamburg did

suge the championship table but

buy things moving.

Imburg SV, already acclaimed by
a this year's champions, have

a reduced by this result to strong inden instead of certainties.

It would be a foolish man who put

is money on Hamburg. The game

the European soccer cup.

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 20 Mg/m Mis largest and most powerful sports wanisation in Germany has won a of strength. And it is futile to ac-

ving local style with but all sensible proposals for re-

(No. 8) and has Felix Magath up in support. The teams drew 2-all. (Photo: Nordbild) Hamburg manager Ristic was still recovering from the shock of losing a 2-0 lead. He admitted he had been apprehensive about the game. And he had every reason to be: Hamburg's three

### Breitner's big day

rman football can consider itself personality as Paul Breitner of Bayern

Breitner is many things: midfield schemer, author, father, newspaper columnist and talk-show presenter. He also prevented the championship from becoming a foregone conclusion by scoring the all-important equalising goal against Hamburg.

Hamburg trainer Ristic admitted the season would have been something of a bore if his team had won.

Indeed, both sides had reason thank Breitner, whose back pass was a welcome gift for Hamburg's bustling goal-getter Horst Hrubesch.

And in fact even Breitner's equaliser was doing Hamburg a favour. If they had won they would have gone into a five point lead at the top of the table and could have got the champagne out after the game. However, winning a championship would have meant the Hamburg directors paying the players DM400,000 or so in bonuses - and this money had to be earned. That means the crowds have to keep thronging through the turnstiles.

If a five-point gap had opened up between the leaders, the crowds would have stayed away in their hundreds of thousands for the rest of the season.

When Breitner does the right thing at the right time, tension is sustained. The

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 March 1981)

#### their bustling centre forward, who is so point lead no longer looks as formidable powerful in the air. But this seems to be their only ploy. Hans-Joachim Leyenberg fans will be back. The Bavarians have rather more tricks (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 March 1981) up their sleeves. They are more creative. They have a system but they do not allow it to become a straitjacket. Trainer unhappy at draw Bayern captain Paul Breitner did not

# for handball title

When he heard the draw for the 1982 World Handball Championships in West Germany, national team trainer Vlado Stenzel said that it could hardly have been worse.

West Germany - defending champlons - have been drawn in Group A against the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the No. 2 in the Asian group. This could be Japan.

The standard of handball in Japan is now comparable with that in Europe, However, if Japan should finish top in its group, it will play against the

GDR in the finals. GDR trainer Paul Tiedemann certainly has more to fear from the Japanese than Vlado Stenzel has to fear from the No 2 in the Asia group.

So is it true to say that the draw could not have been unkinder to West

Hardly. West Germany are the defending champions. And they will be taking on the world's elite on their

home ground.

What more do they want?

Gert Bolzau (Köiner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 March 1981)

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So-called alternative holidays are more in demand among young people than ever before, and the dozen or so organisations that offer vacations at work camps, work on community projects and similar activities are booked out long before the summer. This year's programmes list more than 100 such holidays in 23 countries.

Take a common scene. A beat-up old pickup draws up in front of the village café. Ten boys and girls aged between 18 and 25 jump out and run to the café. The owner doesn't need an order.

He is already waiting for them with a tray full of soft drinks and beer. The perspiring bunch downs the beverages, not bothering to use a glass.

A few minutes later, a second group arrives, loaded down with baskets full of freshly picked peaches, fruit that has become overripe and can therefore no lon-

These young people, too, are part of a work camp which helps with harvesting in northern Greece. The village is Stavros, some 80km west of Salonika.

For the past ten years Kolpingwerk and its Protestant counterpart CVJM have been arranging such holidays for secondary school and university students, apprentices and young people in general, with that fertile and untouristised part of Greece as their target area.

The region played a considerable historic role during the time of Philip II and his son, Alexander the Great.

It might seem paradoxical that young Germans should be helping with the harvest in a country that has a high rate

lion people a year seek work abroad.

But these villages in northern Greece, noted for their fruit and tobacco. need these extra hands only during the few small farms are looked after by women

Virtually all men are working abroad, many in the Federal Republic of Ger-

Agricultural produce is not enough to provide a living and the nearby canneries have more job applicants than they can absorb, notwithstanding starvation

The women, who have to look after the smallholdings on their own, are delighted about the help from abroad.

Says Kolpingwerk's Bruno Reifenrath: "What we want is to be of genuine help on the one hand and, on the other, to provide young Germans with an opporunity to familiarise themselves with day-to-day life in the very villages from which many of our foreign workers come."

The new groups of harvest hands that arrive in Stavros every two weeks soon learn about the high esteem in which former Greek "guest workers" are

who spent four years in Baden-

Everybody considers him a genius, and he is constantly touring the counweeks of harvesting. For the rest, the tryside - repairing machinery, showing construction workers a trick or two and checking the freshly harvested fruit.

Germany where he started work carrying ties company

change the typically Greek friendliness

by local Greek families, a first of conservative world.

For the first time in their lives many of the youngsters find themselves in a small and totally untouristised village. An interesting experience is to see re-

turning "guest workers" trying to transplant something they have learned to covet while abroad.

Stavros, for instance, now boasts a German café opened by a villager who worked as a waiter in North Rhine-Westphalia. It is complete with gnomes, fountains and scooters for the children.

People come from afar on weekends The young Germans are welcomed in to admire the collection of kitsch and

Work camps in other countrie similarly organised but the activities

Kolpingwerk and CVJM offer the companing. There is nothing uning holidays in an Israeli kibbuta at the control of the professional clubs have ping build a school in the bush of the control of the contr

children's playgrounds, loking after a FA again attempting to use its

what they consider big city or what they consider big city to the German Football Association of Still, business is flourishing for the table by taking brutal advantage of its su-

During their two weeks at it is strength.

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Curlously, most participants at the dubs have accused FA president appointed about this part of their parts of the course of the appointed about this part of the delegates for day, saying that the two weeks large that at the end of the day they act know what they were talking

omplaining. There is nothing un-

There are also working vacation for financial health are surely better Germany which involve helping to the control of the con

dren and work on environment for again attempting to use its tion projects. Here, two out of the tion of clubs. It is simply unaccepticipants are young foreigners.

Youngsters who have worked to be itself to expect clubs to act ex
Youngsters who have worked to be itself to expect clubs to act ex
German project are likely to be itself. This is a decision for local

spans the globe and many of most an parties can live with the join one of the organisations of comfortably with it.

such holidays remain faithful to comfortably with it.

years to come.

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 21 Mans. the debt. Frank Quedadu

up for his error by scoring the equaliser with only minutes left. Breitner was indeed the man of the match, controlling the park with lazy supremacy from midfield,

The main Hamburg tactic is a familiar

one: the cross from the left or right

wing almed for the head of Hrubesch,

rate HSV. And indeed it was surprising

that the Bavarians did not take two

points (for a win) back to Munich with

The first half was a demonstration of

Hamburg's bankruptcy of ideas as they fell back into their own half, as if

hypnotised by the Munich attack. They

did not break out of this stranglehold

until the first fifteen minutes of the se-

cond half when Magath converted a pass

from Hrubesch to score and Hrubesch

backpass to ram in number two.

gleefully pounced on a bad Breitner

Hamburg then made the mistake of

trying to sit on this lead. Rummenigge

scored a final solo goal after confus-ing his markers and then Breitner made

Franz Beckenbauer played a hard game at the back of defence, ably sup-ported by fough central defenders Ja-kobs and Buljan, Kaitz lived up to his reputation as a fine attacking but his colleague Jürgen Groh was even

Neither manager was over the moon at the end of the day, though Bayern's Csernal got his own back on the media by stressing that Bayern had iden-tified the problems and was now setting about solving them.

Caernal said that his approach to the Hamburg game was similar to that for the game against Banik Ostrau, which Bayern won 4-2. He said Bayern were one of the few teams who also played football away from home.

Youthful queue grows for 'alternative holidays' unemployment and where one mil- German by Mayor Mouratitis Sotirolos Württemberg with his family.

He became a jack of all trades in

the toolbox for a repair gang of a utili-But his years abroad did little to

Many young harvest hands are put up with an entirely different and curiously

same thing abroad the following the stollar court recognised this.

The working vacation network has a stollar court recognised this spans the globe and many of the stollar can live with the

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